

WOMEN'S COLLEGE AROUSES INTEREST

Readers of The Times-Dispatch Discuss Co-Ordinate Institution at University.

SUFFRAGE ADVOCATES ACTIVE

Writer Tells What Happened Concerning Proposed Joint Debate.

Must Educate Women.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir,—The Richmond Times-Dispatch who are opposing woman's suffrage tell us that we do not need to vote because our needs and our desires will be represented by them. We women who do not want the vote believe them, and so especially to them we look to carry out our urgent requests. The educated, thoughtful, conservative women of Virginia ask that their daughters be given a chance to take the initiative in either as teachers in the schools or as mothers of Virginia's future leaders.

Two generations ago our women were brought up in an atmosphere of books and culture in their own homes. The generation following, while suffering from the poverty which followed the war, had the benefit of these cultured mothers. The present generation shows the lack of the opportunities their mothers and grandmothers possessed. This generation is in need of them. Even if it were necessary to delay a few years in developing the lower schools would not influence so disastrously the future of Virginia as to take the girls off of opportunity to the class of girls who will be the mothers of Virginia's leaders in the generation to come.

It is idle to answer this plea for education with the normal school, as has been repeatedly noted, that education is too elementary for teachers of the high schools and certainly not cultural in any high sense. William and Mary does fine work, but no claim that it ranks in scholarship with the University. We need the Virginia school, not the University to be equal in rank with the degrees now given to the men.

A CONSERVATIVE WOMAN.

Richmond, Va., January 31.

Students and the College.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir,—Your paper has recently printed an article on co-ordination which cannot help but mislead the casual reader. The article I refer to is the one on page four of Friday's paper. In this article you say, among other things: "At a general mass-meeting of the students held in the auditorium of the University of Virginia to-night, the subject of the establishment of a co-ordinate college for women, to be situated in Charlottesville, was discussed by four prominent members of the student body. After the arguments, a vote was taken which resulted in an overwhelming victory for those opposed to the Heuston-Willis co-ordination bill, now before the Virginia Legislature, the vote being 336 to 21."

"The proposed measure was practically unanimously denounced by the assembled students, who showed the greatest enthusiasm and feeling during the discussion. One man who rose to speak in behalf of co-ordination was forced to take his seat amid howls of derision and laughter."

My objection to the article is founded on these grounds. This was not a general mass-meeting. It was called for the express purpose of condemning co-ordination; there was absolutely no argument in the general sense of the word; friends of co-ordination were expressly excluded from the meeting by the chairman (who was not elected by the meeting) that one side only would be permitted to speak, the anti-co-ordination side, and the vote was taken regardless of the subject matter, namely that from such a gathering no representative expression of student opinion should be gathered.

It is a surprise to me that the vote was not unanimous, as only the opponents of co-ordination were permitted to attend, and there was not a word spoken in favor of co-ordination. Moreover, the statement that "one man who rose to speak in behalf of co-ordination" was "forced to take his seat" is false.

Besides the speakers on the platform only three men spoke a word. Two of them corrected one of the speakers on an important point, and the other, after agreeing to the subject, was permitted to state his objections to the vote being recorded. The chairman overruled his objections.

The vote was not a true expression of student sentiment. According to it would get the impression that only 6.5 per cent of the students favor co-ordination. One has only to come here and look around to see if this is the case. Of course a majority of the students are in favor of co-ordination, but no such majority as the article implies.

A. V. PANKY.

University of Virginia, January 28.

Mrs. Valentine Defended.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir,—There appeared in this morning's edition of your paper an interview with Mrs. P. D. Williams, president of the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, in which she advised Woman Suffrage. The action of her association to justify to have a joint debate between the advocates and opponents of woman suffrage. In the course of that interview, Mrs. Williams saw fit to denounce the conduct of a "suffrage orator" who had been speaking at the Good Roads Convention upon the subject of the "suffrage."

Every one knows that the "suffrage" referred to by Mrs. Williams is Mrs. R. B. Valentine, the president of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia. To those who know Mrs. Valentine, it is unnecessary to say that she is incapable of "betraying" herself at any time or upon any occasion. If those who do not know Mrs. Valentine will examine the record of the proceedings of the Good Roads Convention, they will see that Mrs. Williams' charge of intrusion has absolutely no foundation in fact to justify it. The simple facts in regard to that matter are that Mrs. Valentine was attending the Good Roads Convention as an interested spectator, when some member of the convention arose and moved that Mrs. Valentine be invited to address the convention. This motion was put and carried, and Mrs. Valentine ac-

cepted the invitation thus courteously extended to her, and made an address of three minutes.

Now just a word in regard to Miss Price, and the proposed joint debate. On last Wednesday evening Mrs. Valentine received the long-distance telephone message from Savannah, Ga., P. Davis, the leader of the anti-suffrage forces in Charlottesville, inviting her to have a joint debate on woman suffrage with Miss Price in Cabell Hall, before the Civic Clubs on both sides. Owing to previous engagements Mrs. Valentine was compelled to decline this invitation herself, but offered to send in her place, her co-worker, Miss Anna Ramsey.

Up to this time Mrs. Valentine had refrained from suggesting to the "antis" a joint debate, because of the fact that she understood that their code of ethics forbids joint debates. But after receiving the facts on both sides of the debate with Miss Price in Charlottesville, Mrs. Valentine naturally thought that her opponents would not be averse to a joint debate in this city upon the occasion of Miss Price's visit here. This idea was repeatedly discussed with Mrs. Valentine, because of the fact that the question of woman suffrage is about to be considered by the Legislature of Virginia now in session here, and it seemed to her that a joint debate, in which the facts on both sides of the question could be presented, would be of more service here than in Charlottesville. The Equal Suffrage League felt that it had nothing to fear from such a discussion.

Richmond, January 30.

Favors Co-ordinate College.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir,—As a Virginia school teacher, I have followed the fight for the Co-ordinate College with the greatest interest. From the start and with peculiar interest as I am one of those "University women who do not teach in our schools but go to Europe or elsewhere," according to Mr. Hugh White, the committee on Thursday night. I admit I did go "elsewhere" for six years in order to obtain a higher education in preparing myself to teach, but I am guileless of having gone to Europe to get a return from "elsewhere." I have served the State of Virginia (my State) in her public schools for twelve uninterrupted years. It is needless to say that I am heart and soul for the co-ordinate college; this follows from the above.

First, I know the terrible expense of an education so far from home, an expense my brothers did not have to consider. Second, I spent most of the above time as a university open to men and women alike, and I have seen the advantages my brothers did not have to know there, and as this same university is well known and feared in athletics, I cannot see the "feministic" fear by some if this bill is passed. I never would admit it if I could ever think that our Virginia men could be so much more easily feminized than those of other States.

Third, I know the demands of our school system far better than Mr. White could possibly know. I know that we women who make up at least 75 per cent of just the high school teaching force are obliged to teach with men teachers sent out well-equipped by our State, while no provision is made for us adequate to the demands on us. We are obliged to measure up to the same standards of work as men, but we are paid less than 25 per cent of the high school teaching force receive the best of opportunities at home at a minimum cost, the gift of the State, we receive the same at a maximum cost far from home and return to serve the State at far smaller salaries than these same brothers are receiving. Does Mr. White know that the high schools of our State require "a degree or its equivalent" from the high school teachers of whom 75 per cent are women? Of course the State maintains its university and several colleges which can do this very easily for the small percentage of men who serve in the schools, but what of the women? They are the normals, these are neither empowered nor equipped to give the work that the university can give. I am not critical of the handling of the finances of the State, but whenever I hear the cry of "too much expense" in regard to this co-ordinate college which has already been promised an account from outside not to be despised, I wonder these economical ones do not consider the expense it must be to run four normals for women and four colleges for men when a State university should combine them all.

I often hear the teachers of the elementary schools quoted as opposing this bill. I have never heard one express herself and would remind Mr. White of the action of the Virginia Teachers' Association in passing a resolution that the co-ordinate college be established in connection with the University of Virginia. As many teachers far outnumber the others and nearly 100 per cent women, it would follow that they could have defeated the motion very easily had they opposed it. While I am speaking of the demands of the school system and the action of the Virginia Teachers' Association I would like to remind Mr. White of a plank in the platform adopted also—"That the standards be raised for teachers"—how will our State meet this for its great number of young teachers?

In a recent newspaper article we read in a copied communication of the "dear little Peters" of the elementary schools who were being "robbed" to give Paul a full-lined overcoat. I confess that I am not over certain whether we women who want university education in our own State are meant for the "robbers" or the several colleges maintained individually for our brothers, this last to my mind would be truly, educational luxury. I think

If Too Fat Get More Fresh Air

BE MODERATE IN YOUR DIET AND REDUCE YOUR WEIGHT WITH OIL OF KOREIN.

Lack of fresh air weakens the oxygen-carrying power of the blood, the system becomes sluggish, fat accumulates and the action of many of the vital organs are hindered thereby. The heart action becomes weak, the liver is affected and the beauty of the figure is destroyed. Fat on by indoor life is unhealthy, and if nature is not assisted in throwing it off by increasing the oxygen-carrying power of the blood, a serious case of obesity may result. When you feel that you are getting too stout, take the most effective remedy. Don't wait until your figure has become a joke and your health ruined by taking the burden of a burden of unsightly and unhealthy fat. Spend as much time as you possibly can in the open air; breathe deeply, and get from any drugstore a box of oil of korein capsules; take one after each meal, and before going to bed at night. Weigh yourself every few days and keep up the treatment until you are down to normal. Oil of korein is absolutely harmless, is pleasant to take, helps the digestion and is designed to increase the oxygen-carrying power of the blood. Even a few days' treatment should show a noticeable reduction in weight. There is nothing better. Trangle Drug Co. can supply you.

At the Movies To-Day

VICTOR—"John Glade's Honor," with C. Aubrey Smith.
REX—"Harold Lockwood," in "The Man in the Saddle."
LITTLE—"Dustin Farnum," in "The Call of the Cumberlands."
COLONIAL—"Anita Stewart and Earl Williams," in "My Lady's Slipper."
BLUO—"Henry Woodruff," in "The Keyhole," with E. J. Arden, and "Modern Eloquence," with Joe Jackson.
1818—"Lola Weber and Philip Smalley," in "Scandal."
ODEON—"Fighting for France."

Bijou Program Pleases.

Audiences at the Bijou yesterday were pleased with the Triangle program for the forepart of the week. Henry Woodruff, in "The Backing Flame," with Tsuru Aoki, the clever little Japanese, proved a revelation, as did the production of Indian scenes and palaces prepared by Thomas H. Ince. The Keystone number, Joe Jackson, in "A Modern Enoch Arden," furnished enough laughs to last over until to-day.

Good Picture at Colonial.

"Lady's Slipper," a romantic drama of French nobility circles, featuring Anita Stewart and Earl Williams, was the Colonial offering yesterday, and will be again to-day. Elaborate costumes, and settings of unusual beauty are seen. Anita Stewart is at her best, while Earl Williams is as magnetic as ever. Some of the best of the Vitaphone stars, including Joseph Kilgour, Harry Northrup and Julia Swayne Gordon, render capable support.

Little Features Farnum.

Dustin Farnum, in "The Call of the Cumberlands," is the Little Theater attraction for the first half of the week. It is a story replete with action and heart interest that grips and holds from beginning to end. Dustin Farnum, the committee on Thursday night, and he plays it to degree reaching perfection. Without doubt, the settings are as picturesque and beautiful as human ingenuity can make them.

I can assure the writer, however, that with the proverbial selfishness of mankind we do not intend to do any great harm than to ask our brothers to share it. We would say right here, too, after a goodly experience in both grammar and high school work, that we really love these shivering little boys more than our critics might think. If we had it in our power, we would give them compulsory education, protect them more adequately from the grasp of the factory, the street roaming and messenger service, and fight the cigarette habit "or die." Yes, Mr. White, we would give up everything for them except a higher education. We can turn this education directly into helping them, and through them, into the best service for the State. The best that many of these same children ever know they receive from teachers trained by us, either directly sent to them or via the normals. It's we who are asking for the co-ordinate college. If you defeat this bill, Mr. White, as you stated on last Thursday night, you would then defeat these same little elementary school children and chiefly in the rural districts where most of the teachers go directly from us.

At the same time, those who favor this bill are often asked why the undergraduates at present at the University of Virginia are so often quoted by the opposition? Of course we understand that only a minority have come out as opponents. I ask these, is it not rather too much like asking little brothers who has a great big stick of candy if he doesn't really and truly now want to give his little sister half of it? Perhaps we are all self-interested to some extent. Mr. White, opposition as well as the "pro" I admit that when I can save enough money to ask a year off that I prefer spending it in some work at the University of Virginia to that at a Northern university. Had you inquired through the State, many of the many of our teachers are registered from Cornell, Columbia, Chicago and other Northern colleges, you would be astonished. Yes, I am also interested to this extent too that if I never get a year off, if this bill is passed, my successors will not have to struggle as I have in order to equip themselves for the best work in their own State.

A VIRGINIA SCHOOL TEACHER.

Petersburg, Va., January 26, 1916.

Eloquent Plea Against Suffrage

(Continued from First Page.)

of society and of the nation. If you want it only because you believe you have the right to the ballot. The only thing that should be considered is as to whether the effects will be good or evil.

"Our point of view is that giving the vote to women doesn't seem to do any good. We believe that the performance of governmental duties result from experience. Are we going to have a better, more prosperous country by putting women in politics than we would have by leaving them out? Will they be of greater force in politics than they would be otherwise? Will it avail the country if the women, entering politics, are divided into various parties, each working towards a different end? We have no intrinsic

Where's Your Car?

Did you park your car in one of the busy streets this morning, leaving it unprotected from the weather, thieves and meddlers? Why not investigate our Day and Night storage proposition, and leave your car in our care. It will lengthen the life of your car.

Terminal Motor Co., Inc.
Ninth and Cary Streets.

right to vote, and if we had, I would give it up if it were not for the good of all.

"Is it not true that various Legislatures are passing laws regulating the working hours of women because there are other forces which they must perform? Is it not true that the women must be cared for so that the race may be improved?"

HAVE SAME INTERESTS, BUT DIFFERENT METHODS OF WORK

"The suffrage argument is that it will be a means of uplifting the government; that women have different interests and the same work. We say that women have the same interests, but different methods of work. As law is the result of crystallization of public opinion, we, as part of the public, can go to the Legislatures to ask for the legislation we believe right and necessary for our being. We are not apart from society, but a part of it, and what affects men must necessarily affect us. The laws that are good for men are good for women, and the laws that are bad for them will be bad for us. Isn't it wise to let some functions of society be performed by one sex and to have others performed by the other sex? Isn't it wise to keep one-half of society out of politics, so that it may perform the duties and functions which the other cannot perform?"

"Women are working together in a more whole-souled effort to-day than ever before, except as to the movement as to suffrage. But effort is being made to give us the vote, which will divide us into parties, as the men are divided, and when you do that you will take government away from society."

"It is a masculine egotism when men say women ought to have the vote because we know as much as they do. Of course we do; but man must not think that voting is the most important thing in the world. And when it comes to the question of reformation of society and politics, you must remember that you can't get real reform and lasting progress by alleviating the symptoms of evil. You must go back to the system by getting better people into the world."

WOMEN'S DUTY TO PREPARE FOR FUTURE OF RACE

"We are confronted to-day by the problem of preparedness, as announced by the administration. If we make preparedness to fill the world with the right sort of people there will be no necessity of making military preparedness, and that is a responsibility which rests upon women. If you leave it to woman to work in her own sphere and according to her own ideas, in accordance with the duties for which nature has fitted her, we will have a government and law. And until men are able and willing to take part of educating society and of working for and caring for the home, they have no right to ask us to help in running the government. Government is not the only means of salvation. We have to mean much more to the world. The theory that men and women have different interests is a fallacy. We believe that there is an identity of interests, but that our effort must be along different lines. We believe that men and women have different duties, but that they must work for the benefit of man will work over for the benefit of woman, for whatever affects the one must affect the other. We laugh at the theory that we are taxed without representation. It is true that the American colonies were taxed by Great Britain without the privilege of representation, but that theory cannot hold as between men and women when their interests are identical. Women are not a class of society, they are a sex, whose interests are so indissolubly identified with and related to those of men that they cannot be separated."

WOMEN SHOULD KNOW HOW TO DO THEIR PART

"There has been much talk about what the tariff and the currency reform will do in affecting the cost of living. I am willing to leave that to the men. They will affect them as much as us. What I do know, and that is from personal experience, is that it is for some of us to be able to tell the difference between cotton and wool; it is for us to know how to cook; it is for us to know how to where to get the best and cheapest food. Ninety per cent of the trouble with the women at Fall River, Mass., was that they did not know how to buy food. And now please don't go away and say that I said women had to stay in the kitchen and cook."

There was uproarious laughter at the rally.

Miss Price, continuing, said that experience with woman suffrage had

COMMONALMENT CAUSES SUFFERING

Stomach Trouble Has No Terrors Now for Richmond Man Relieved by Tanlac.

Is Now Taking His Second Bottle—Has Gained 8 Lbs.

Roy F. Nuckols, who lives at 1002 St. John, is one of the most enthusiastic praisers of the Master Medicine. In a recent statement to Mr. Prince, the Tanlac representative here, he said: "I lost my appetite and my digestion was so bad that I could not eat. I ate would cause pains in my stomach, and I felt that I was growing weaker and needed something to build me up. Aching in my back also gave me considerable trouble. I noticed a Tanlac advertisement and was so impressed with the statements of well-known people that I decided to try it. Now I feel like a new man. My appetite is splendid and my digestion is fine. I haven't been troubled with pains in my stomach since, and am much stronger. I am now on my second bottle of Tanlac, and have gained eight pounds. Tanlac has helped me, and I consider it to be the finest medicine I have ever taken and recommend it to every one who is sick."

"In connection of the stomach," said Mr. T. C. Prince, the Tanlac representative here, "is a very common one, although, nevertheless, very painful. Many people to alleviate the pain take some form of opium, morphine or other drugs, which afford only temporary relief, but do not strike at the root of the trouble by removing its cause. Tanlac, however, does. It gets right down to the root of the trouble, and aids Nature in such a way that the relief is both permanent and speedy."

"Tanlac is now being introduced through the Tolk Miller drug stores, who have the exclusive agency for Tanlac here. Mr. Prince is usually at the Broad and Third Street store, where he will gladly explain the product and courteously explain Tanlac. Price \$1 per bottle.—Advertisement.

shown that there was danger of boss rule, because of the indifference on the part of the women. The controlled vote, she said, would go to the bosses, while the indifferent suffragist would remain at home. "And when you double the electorate," she added, "you double the indifferent vote, which means increase in the power of the political boss." She recalled that in a majority election in Chicago 15 per cent of the men and 50 per cent of the women neglected to go to the polls.

PROBLEMS TOO SERIOUS FOR INEXPERIENCED VOTERS

"We have before us," she said, "some serious problems, problems social, economic, national and international, and the country is being asked to put into the electorate a lot of inexperienced people, to take away from them the work they know how best to do in order to take up that which we have the best kind of government, one in which there are equal opportunity and advantage for all. One half of society does work supplementary to that of the other, and when it is absent it is performing a necessary duty. There must be a division of labor, though we travel towards the same ideal, the same end. One sex is supplementary to the other, and our interests are not divergent."

Many questions were asked of Miss Price. She was asked, for instance, why women had not had sufficient influence on the Virginia Legislature as to establish a co-ordinate college for women. She replied that she was not acquainted with local conditions, but that the first colleges for women were established in States where the women had never voted and do not vote to-day.

WOMEN DEMAND RIGHT TO VOTE

(Continued from First Page.)

contribute its full quota of taxes toward the maintenance of a government in which it is allowed to take no active part. You evidently don't believe enough in democracy."

DOES NOT MEAN THAT WOMANLINESS IS THING OF PAST

"The question of chivalry has been injected into the fight against equal political rights. Some men say they don't favor extending woman the ballot because it would be a blow to their ideals—it would drag her down from the pedestal on which she has been placed by Southern chivalry and lower her to the level of a mere human being, around which a sentiment, ages old, would be no more. That was a very well once, but that day is gone. Happily, however, it does not mean that woman's womanliness is a thing of the past."

Following out the point, Mrs. Otey said:

"You must remember the fact that the wage-earning woman was unknown in the days of our forefathers. In our modern civilization, though, there are millions of women who face the necessity of earning their own daily bread. You find them everywhere in the industrial life of the nation. Without the only effective weapon to use in their own behalf, they are thrown into the battle for existence almost fatally handicapped. Give us the ballot and prove your real chivalry and your true democracy. And, incidentally, you will, in so doing, form an alliance with aliens, idiots and insane persons."

So far as the arguments are concerned, Mrs. Otey said, the suffragists have the case. The other side, she said, who want women to lead empty, beautiful lives, like a piece of Dresden china on the mantelpiece have only sentiment upon which to base their plea.

Mrs. J. E. Whitner, of Roanoke, spoke on behalf of the country women, who, she said, is the most important woman in the world to-day. "Our country," she said, "faces greater responsibility now than ever before in its history. Great problems are to be faced and solved; urgent needs must be met and satisfied. The farm is said to be the backbone of the country, and woman is certainly the backbone of the farm. If we are to bring up our children to participate intelligently in public life, we must be a part of that life ourselves. We do not feel that we are now. Woman's suffrage will be the supreme expression of motherhood."

WICKER WANTS AIM OF WOMAN EXTENDED

Rev. John J. Wicker, pastor of the Leigh Street Baptist Church, would lengthen the hand and arm that "rocks the cradle of the nation so that it may rule the nation." The spirit of altruism, he said, is going on, and the time has come when woman must be liberated from slavery. "A woman," he said, "who hasn't the ballot and boasts of it is a slave who is proud of the fact. A woman can vote just as intelligently as a man, and three of the world's most conspicuous men—Woodrow Wilson, William Jennings Bryan and Theodore Roosevelt—bear me out in that statement."

Mrs. Valentine said she wanted to impress the committee with the fact that in submitting the question of woman suffrage to the people, it would not be going on record as voting for it.

In support of the doctrine of equal rights, she said there is one great argument in favor of it—that of expediency. "With only the men exercising the right of suffrage," she said, "exactly one-half of the State's citizenship gives expression to its views on public questions. The same privilege extended to men and women would mean the development of the other half of the body politic."

SEES NO DANGER IN SUFFRAGE TO HOME

"We hear a great deal about the danger equal suffrage holds out to the home. It seems to me that is a theory built on a false premise. We can have no real home—one in every sense of the word—without perfect harmony and cooperation on the part of every member of the household. The State is nothing more than a great big home, where we spend most of our time and where we touch life at all its angles. Give us the ballot, so we—husband and wife—can work together to make it a better and brighter home."

Miss Eudora Ramsay, of Greenville, S. C., scorned the idea of keeping politics out of the home. "Why," she said, "politics come in through the water pipes, gas jets and almost every conceivable way. We are drawn into politics whether we will or not. And since we are, it becomes imperative that we have the right of suffrage. Go into the factories and see under how much better conditions they work than the women, because of the power they wield in the ballot. Women who are wage-earners must have the ballot to protect themselves."

Miss Adele Clark, a prominent local suffragist, also spoke.

The committee will probably take some action on the resolution next week.

YOU WILL WRITE A LETTER LIKE THIS

I wish that I knew which one of the thousands of letters I receive would have the most weight with you, my friend. I can't quote all of them here, but I am going to ask you to read these carefully and then give me a chance to renew your health and make you write me one very much like them.

701 Harvard Street, Savannah, Ga., Dec. 28, 1915.
Dear Sir,—As you are aware, in 1909 I was suffering with indigestion, stomach and liver disorders and all its train of horrible phenomena for several months. I had lived on milk, soft eggs, strained wheat, a very insufficient diet for an active working man, and, of course, from disease and nervousness and general debility. I ordered the famous Spring Water, and in four months gained twenty-five pounds, was strong and perfectly well and have worked practically every day since. It acts as a general renovator of the system. I prescribe it in my practice, and it has in every instance had the desired effects. It is a permanent cure. It will purify the blood, relieve indigestion, stomach troubles, kidney, kidneys and bladder, aiding them in throwing off all poisonous matter.

A. L. R. AVANT, M. D.
Leeds, S. S., March 2, 1911.
I have tested your Spring Water in several cases of rheumatism, chronic indigestion, kidney and bladder troubles, and in nervous and sick headaches, and in all it has acted nicely in each case, and I believe that if used continuously for a reasonable time will bring about a permanent cure. It will purify the blood, relieve indigestion, stomach troubles, kidney, kidneys and bladder, aiding them in throwing off all poisonous matter.

These are not selected cases nor are the results unusual. I receive thousands like these from physicians, ministers, lawyers, merchants, farmers, manufacturers and every conceivable profession. I want the satisfaction of receiving such a letter from you. No matter what your trouble, if you will try this water, you will find it to be a cure. I will promptly and willingly refund your money—every cent. Sign below: Shilvar Spring.

Box 70 B, Shelton, S. C.

I accept your guarantee offer and enclose herewith two dollars for ten gallons of Shilvar Mineral Water. I agree to give it a fair trial, in accordance with the instructions contained in booklet you will send, and if it fails to benefit my case you agree to refund the price in full upon receipt of the two empty demijohns, which I agree to return promptly.

Name

Address

Shipping Point

(Please write distinctly.)—Adv.

SPECIAL THIS WEEK AND SUNDAY.
Wynne's Fresh Strawberry
Madison 3510, 425 North Sixth St.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE New Method Gas Ranges AT PETTIT & CO.'S

FREE!

To the Ten Neatest Answers Which Are the Most Artistic, Unique and Original to This

Famous "Bird-Man" Puzzle

Absolutely Free

5,000 Self-Filling Fountain Pens, Gold-Plated Locket and Chains, Handsome Penknives

Directions

In this famous Bird Man Puzzle Picture are seven (7) Faces. Can you find five (5) of them? Outline each face with a pencil or pen on this or a separate sheet of paper or other material, and number them 1, 2, 3, etc. To the ten nearest correct answers, arranged in the most unique and artistic way, we will give, absolutely free, the ten grand prizes in their order named. In case of ties a prize identical in all respects with that tied for will be given to each tying contestant. To all others answering this advertisement we will give absolutely free a Self-Filling Fountain Pen, Gold-Plated Locket and Chain or a handsome Penknife. Only one person in a family can enter contest. Prizes must be called for within ten days from date notified. Winners will be notified by mail. All answers must be in our hands not later than 6 P. M., February 10, 1916. Contest closes 6 P. M., February 10, 1916.

Mail or bring your answer to

Profit Sharing Piano Company

207 West Broad Street, Richmond, Va.

IMPORTANT—Write your name and address plainly.

Name

Street and No.

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